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Add claims 70 to 83 as follows:

70. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of at least 50 ppm.

- 71. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of at least 100 ppm.
- 72. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of at least 250 ppm.
- 73. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm.
- 74. (New) A gaseous mixture comprising (a) at least 98% oxygen gas and (b) an amount of carbon monoxide gas effective to reduce in a patient hyperoxic lung injury caused by inhaling a gaseous composition at least 98% of which is oxygen.
- 75. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 50 ppm.
- 76. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 100 ppm.
- 77. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 250 ppm.
- 78. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm.

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79. (New) A method of treating a patient in need of a high concentration of oxygen, comprising:

identifying a patient in need of a high concentration of oxygen; and administering to the patient the gaseous mixture of claim 74.

- 80. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 50 ppm.
- 81. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 100 ppm.
- 82. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 250 ppm.
- 83. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm.

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## **APPENDIX**

42. (Reiterated) A method of treating a disorder secondary to or resulting in oxidative stress to a patient, comprising:

identifying a patient suffering from a disorder secondary to or resulting in oxidative stress; and

administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising carbon monoxide, wherein the disorder is selected from the group consisting of: emphysema, bronchitis, adult respiratory distress syndrome, cystic fibrosis, pneumonia, interstitial lung disease, primary pulmonary hypertension, secondary pulmonary hypertension, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

- 43. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is emphysema.
- 44. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is bronchitis.
- 45. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is cystic fibrosis.
- 46. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is pneumonia.
- 47. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is interstitial lung disease.
- 48. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is Parkinson's disease.
- 49. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is Alzheimer's disease.
- 50. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is adult respiratory distress syndrome.

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51. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is primary pulmonary hypertension.

- 52. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the disorder is secondary pulmonary hypertension.
- 53. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the composition is administered as an inhaled gas.
- 54. (Reiterated) The method of claim 53, wherein the gas is administered as a mixture comprising carbon monoxide, nitrogen and oxygen.
- 55. (Reiterated) The method of claim 54, wherein the concentration of carbon monoxide in the mixture is monitored with a carbon monoxide analyzer.
  - 56. (Reiterated) The method of claim 42, wherein the patient is a human.
  - 57. (Reiterated) A method of treating asthma in a human patient, comprising:
    identifying a patient suffering from asthma; and
    administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising
    carbon monoxide.
  - 58. (Reiterated) A method of treating asthma in a patient, comprising:
    identifying a patient suffering from asthma; and
    administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising
    carbon monoxide, wherein the composition comprises about 0.0001% to about 0.25%
    carbon monoxide.
  - 59. (Reiterated) The method of claim 58, wherein the patient is a human.

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60. (Reiterated) A method of treating cancer in a patient, comprising:

identifying a patient suffering from cancer; and

administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising carbon monoxide, wherein the cancer is selected from a group consisting of: cancer of the stomach, colon, rectum, liver, pancreas, lung, kidney, cervix uteri, corpus uteri, ovary, prostate, testis, bladder, skin, brain/central nervous system, head, neck, mouth, esophagus, larynx and pharynx; Hodgkins disease; non-Hodgkins leukemia; sarcoma; choriocarcinoma; and lymphoma.

- 61. (Reiterated) A method of treating cancer in a human patient, comprising:

  identifying a patient suffering from cancer; and

  administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising

  carbon monoxide, to thereby treat cancer in the patient.
- 62. (Reiterated) A method of treating inflammation in a patient, comprising:

  identifying a patient suffering from inflammation of at least one organ selected
  from a group consisting of: kidney, brain, heart, liver, spleen, skin and lung; and
  administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising
  carbon monoxide, wherein the inflammation is of a type selected from a group consisting
  of: acute, allergic, alterative, atrophic, catarrhal, croupous, fibrinopurulent, fibrinous,
  immune, hyperplastic, proliferative, subacute, serous and serofibrinous inflammation.
- 63. (Reiterated) A method of treating inflammation in a human patient, comprising:
  identifying a human patient suffering from inflammation of at least one organ
  selected from a group consisting of: kidney, brain, heart, liver, spleen, skin and lung; and
  administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising
  carbon monoxide, to thereby treat inflammation in the patient.
- 64. (Reiterated) A method of treating inflammation in a patient, comprising:

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identifying a patient suffering from or at risk of inflammation of at least one organ selected from the group consisting of: kidney, spleen and skin; and

administering to the patient an effective amount of a composition comprising carbon monoxide, to thereby treat inflammation in the patient.

65. (Reiterated) A method of treating inflammation in a patient, comprising:

identifying a patient suffering from or at risk of sepsis; and

administering to the patient a composition comprising carbon monoxide in an

amount effective to reduce or prevent inflammation secondary to sepsis.

66. (Reiterated) A method for promoting wound healing in a patient, comprising:
identifying a patient suffering from a wound; and
administering to the patient an amount of carbon monoxide sufficient to promote
wound healing in the patient.

- 67. (Reiterated) A method of treating sepsis in a patient, comprising:

  identifying a patient suffering from or at risk of sepsis; and

  administering to the patient a composition comprising carbon monoxide in an

  amount effective to treat sepsis in the patient.
- 68. (Reiterated) A method of treating arthritis in a patient, comprising:
  identifying a patient suffering from or at risk for arthritis; and
  administering to the patient a composition comprising carbon monoxide in an
  amount effective to treat arthritis in the patient.
- 69. (Amended) A method of treating a patient to reduce hyperoxic lung injury, comprising:

identifying a patient suffering from or at risk for hyperoxic lung injury; and

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administering to the patient a composition comprising carbon monoxide in an amount effective to reduce hyperoxic lung injury.

70. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of at least 50 ppm.

71. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of at least 100 ppm.

72. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of at least 250 ppm.

73. (New) The method of claim 69, wherein the composition comprises carbon monoxide at a concentration of about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm.

74. (New) A gaseous mixture comprising (a) at least 98% oxygen gas and (b) an amount of carbon monoxide gas effective to reduce in a patient hyperoxic lung injury caused by inhaling a gaseous composition at least 98% of which is oxygen.

- 75. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 50 ppm.
- 76. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 100 ppm.
- 77. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 250 ppm.
- 78. (New) The mixture of claim 74, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm.

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79. (New) A method of treating a patient in need of a high concentration of oxygen, comprising:

identifying a patient in need of a high concentration of oxygen; and administering to the patient the gaseous mixture of claim 74.

- 80. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 50 ppm.
- 81. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 100 ppm.
- 82. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of at least 250 ppm.
- 83. (New) The method of claim 79, wherein the mixture comprises carbon monoxide gas at a concentration of about 50 ppm to about 500 ppm.

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